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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER	
DANIEL JR, WILLIE J	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2686	

DATE MAILED: 04/22/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/869,884	AHONEN, PASI MATTI KALEVI	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Willie J. Daniel, Jr.	2686	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *07 March 2005*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-11* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-11* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to applicant's RCE amendment filed on 07 March 2005. **Claims 1-11** are now pending in the present application.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

2. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on **07 March 2005** has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 3, 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Regarding **Claim 3**, applicant claims, "...directional antenna or receive is **not used** for broadcasting service notification messages."

Regarding **Claim 5**, applicant claims, "...directional antenna or receive is **not used** for broadcasting service notification messages."

Regarding **Claims 3, 5**, each claim includes a limitation that is not supported by the specification as originally filed and/or subsequent amendments (see pg. 5, lines 5-13, 22-28). The Examiner respectfully requests the applicant to provide page(s), line(s), and figure(s) of the amended instant application that supports to limitation of the claims to help clarify and resolve this issue.

Regarding **Claim 7**, applicant claims, "wherein **each of a plurality of local services** has a respective localised region that is a respective sub region of the region into which service notification messages are broadcast from the plurality of local services."

Regarding **Claim 9**, applicant claims, "**each of a plurality of local services** has a respective localised region that is a respective sub region of the region into which service notification messages are broadcast from the plurality of local services."

Regarding **Claims 7, 9**, each claim includes a limitation that is not supported by the specification as originally filed and/or subsequent amendments (see pg. 3, line 36 - pg. 4, line 20; pg. 4, lines 33-39; Figs. 1-2). The Examiner respectfully requests the applicant to provide page(s), line(s), and figure(s) of the amended instant application that supports to limitation of the claims to help clarify and resolve this issue.

4. This list of examples is not intended to be exhaustive. The Examiner respectfully requests the applicant to review the all claim(s) that have similar limitations and/or issues as the claims cited above.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Vazvan (WO 97/45814)** in view of **Crandall (US 6,186,396 B1)**.

Regarding **Claim 1**, Vazvan discloses a method of interworking between a payer terminal (1) which reads on the claimed "mobile terminal" and payee terminal (2) which reads on the claimed "local service" in which information is conveyed between the local service (2) and the mobile terminal (1) over a local wireless communication channel (see pg. 4, lines 21-35; Figs. 1- 2, 4-6), the method comprising:

broadcasting from the payee terminal (2) which reads on the claimed "local service", over the connectionless way which reads on the claimed "local wireless channel" into a region, payee product details which reads on the claimed "service notification messages"; and (see pg. 4, lines 29-31; pg. 7, line 22-24; Figs. 5-6, 9), where the payee terminal (2) broadcast product details to the payer terminal (1) over a radio coverage area;

conducting a payer terminal (1) which reads on the claimed "mobile terminal" identification process between the mobile terminal (1) and the local service (2) over the local wireless communication channel, said process only proceeding if the mobile terminal (1) is present within a localised region which is a sub-region of the region into which said service notification messages are broadcast (see pg. 6, lines 18-30; pg. 7, lines 22-36; pg. 8, line 33 - pg. 9, line 26; pg. 8, lines 16-23; pg. 5, lines 20-25; pg. 10, lines 5-36; Fig. 5), where the terminal-to-terminal communication is provided within the smaller coverage area to exchange information (e.g., product details, account number, payments (telecash), and/or P-PIN code) for the purpose such as a secure transaction and signaling protocol which provides the transaction communication in a smaller region of a larger region (see Fig. 5, Example 3-4). The coverage areas can be adjusted from 1 millimeter to a few meters or more (see pg. 7, lines 29-30).

wherein the identification process (see pg. 6, lines 18-30; pg. 7, lines 22-36; Figs. 2 and 5), where the mobile terminal is within a sub-region of the larger coverage area which is within range of the local service for identification and authentication purposes. Vazvan fails to disclose having the feature using a directional antenna or receiver provided at the desired local service, a transmission/reception area of the directional antenna or receiver determines the localized region. However, the examiner maintains that the feature using a directional antenna or receiver provided at the desired local service, a transmission/reception area of the directional antenna or receiver determines the localized region was well known in the art, as taught by Crandall.

In the same field of endeavor, Crandall discloses the feature using a short range infrared interactive communications means (30) which reads on the claimed "directional antenna or receiver" provided at the desired local service, a transmission/reception area of the directional antenna or receiver determines the localized region (see col. 3, line 11 - col. 4, line 3; col. 6, line 61 - col. 7, line 6; col. 7, line 65 - col. 8, line 1; Fig. 1), where the user of a portable receiver can interactively communicate with an electronic automated transaction systems such as AUTOMAC (e.g., vending machine, ATM, checkout counters, or kiosk) that has high power arrays for broadcast and low power arrays for narrowcast to enable transactions of monetary, information, goods, or services.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Vazvan and Crandall to have the feature using a directional antenna or receiver provided at the desired local service, a transmission/reception area of the directional antenna or receiver determines the localized region, in order to provide accessible, user friendly electronic automated transaction systems for use by sight-impaired persons and by print-disabled persons without diminishing the utility of the machine for those who are not sight-impaired or print-disabled, as taught by Crandall (see col. 2, lines 52-56, 64-67).

Regarding **Claim 2**, the combination of Vazvan and Crandall discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 1), in addition Vazvan further discloses a method according to claim 1, wherein the mobile terminal (1) is a cellular radio telephone or smart phone which communicates with a cellular radio network using a communications

protocol distinct from the protocol used over said local communication channel (see pg. 4, lines 21-35; pg. 5, line 5-9; pg. 7, lines 30-34; Figs. 5 and 6).

Regarding **Claim 3**, Vazvan discloses a method according to claim 1, wherein the payee details which hereinafter reads on the claimed "service notification messages" are broadcast from the local service (2) via a broadcast antenna (see pg. 6, lines 18-30; pg. 7, lines 22-24; pg. 8, line 41 - pg. 9, line 4; Figs. 2, 5, and 6), where the local service has a transmitter/receiver for communicating with other devices by transmitting and receiving messages and identifying the other device. Vazvan fails to disclose having the feature and the directional antenna or receiver is not used for broadcasting service. However, the examiner maintains that the feature and the directional antenna or receiver is not used for broadcasting service was well known in the art, as taught by Crandall.

Crandall further discloses the feature and the directional antenna or receiver is not used for broadcasting service (see col. 6, line 61 - col. 7, line 6; col. 7, line 65 - col. 8, line 1; Fig. 1), where the user of a portable receiver can interactively communicate with an electronic automated transaction systems such as AUTOMAC (e.g., vending machine, ATM, checkout counters, or kiosk) that has high power arrays for broadcast and low power arrays for narrowcast to enable transactions of monetary, information, goods, or services.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Vazvan and Crandall to have the feature and the directional antenna or receiver is not used for broadcasting service, in order to provide accessible, user friendly electronic automated transaction systems for use by sight-impaired persons and by print-disabled persons without diminishing the utility of the

machine for those who are not sight-impaired or print-disabled, as taught by Crandall (see col. 2, lines 52-56, 64-67).

Regarding **Claim 4**, Vazvan discloses an apparatus for interworking between a mobile terminal (1) and a local service (2) in which information is conveyed between the local service (2) and the mobile terminal (1) over a local wireless communication channel (see pg. 4, lines 21-35; Figs. 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6), the apparatus comprising:

a local system (2) having transmitting means for broadcasting from the local service, over the local wireless communication channel into a region, service notification messages (see pg. 4, lines 29-31; pg. 7, line 22-24; Figs. 5 and 6), where the payee product details are messages sent to the mobile terminal to inform the user of products and/or services; and

at least one mobile terminal (1) arranged in use to conduct an identification process with the local service over the local wireless communication channel, said process only proceeding if the mobile terminal (1) is present within a localised region which is a sub-region of the region over which said service notification messages are broadcast (see pg. 6, lines 18-30; pg. 7, lines 22-36; Figs. 2 and 5), where the mobile terminal is within a sub-region of the larger coverage area which is within range of the local service for identification and authentication purposes;

wherein the local system (2) (see pg. 4, lines 29-31; pg. 7, line 22-24; Figs. 5-6). Vazvan fails to disclose having the feature comprises a directional radio transmitter or receiver whose transmission/reception area determines the localized region. However, the examiner maintains that the feature comprises a directional radio transmitter or receiver whose

transmission/reception area determines the localized region was well known in the art, as taught by Crandall.

Crandall further discloses the feature comprises a directional radio transmitter or receiver whose transmission/reception area determines the localized region (see col. 6, line 61 - col. 7, line 6; col. 7, line 65 - col. 8, line 1; Fig. 1), where the user of a portable receiver can interactively communicate with a device such as AUTOMAC (e.g., vending machine, ATM, checkout counters, or kiosk) that has high power arrays for broadcast and low power arrays for narrowcast to enable transactions of monetary, information, goods, or services.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Vazvan and Crandall to have the feature comprises a directional radio transmitter or receiver whose transmission/reception area determines the localized region, in order to provide accessible, user friendly electronic automated transaction systems for use by sight-impaired persons and by print-disabled persons without diminishing the utility of the machine for those who are not sight-impaired or print-disabled, as taught by Crandall (see col. 2, lines 52-56, 64-67).

Regarding **Claim 5**, Vazvan discloses an apparatus according to claim 4, wherein the local wireless communication channel is a radio channel the service notification messages are broadcast via a broadcast antenna (see pg. 7, lines 22-36; Figs. 2 and 5), where the transmitter/receiver has a defined coverage area. Vazvan fails to disclose having the feature and the directional antenna or receiver is not used for broadcasting service. However, the examiner maintains that the feature and the directional antenna or receiver is not used for broadcasting service was well known in the art, as taught by Crandall.

Crandall further discloses the feature and the directional antenna or receiver is not used for broadcasting service (see col. 6, line 61 - col. 7, line 6; col. 7, line 65 - col. 8, line 1; Fig. 1), where the user of a portable receiver can interactively communicate with an electronic automated transaction systems such as AUTOMAC (e.g., vending machine, ATM, checkout counters, or kiosk) that has high power arrays for broadcast and low power arrays for narrowcast to enable transactions of monetary, information, goods, or services.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Vazvan and Crandall to have the feature and the directional antenna or receiver is not used for broadcasting service, in order to provide accessible, user friendly electronic automated transaction systems for use by sight-impaired persons and by print-disabled persons without diminishing the utility of the machine for those who are not sight-impaired or print-disabled, as taught by Crandall (see col. 2, lines 52-56, 64-67).

Regarding **Claim 6**, Vazvan discloses a local service for interworking with a mobile terminal (1) wherein information is conveyed between the local service (2) and the mobile terminal (1) over a local wireless communication channel (see pg. 4, lines 21-35; Figs. 1-2, 4-6), the local service (2) comprising:

transmitting means for broadcasting, over the local wireless communication channel into a region, service notification messages (see pg. 4, lines 29-31; pg. 7, line 22-24; Figs. 5 and 6), where the payee product details are messages sent to the mobile terminal to inform the user of products and/or services;

processing means for conducting of an identification process with the mobile terminal over the local wireless communication channel (see pg. 6, lines 18-30; pg. 7, lines 22-36; Figs. 2, 5, 9), where the mobile terminal is within a sub-region of the larger coverage area which is within range of the local service for identification and authentication purposes. Vazvan fails to disclose having the features a directional transmitter or receiver for defining a localised transmission/reception region which is a sub-region of the region over which said service notification messages are broadcast; and using said directional transmitter or receiver, said process only proceeding if the mobile terminal is present within the localised region. However, the examiner maintains that the feature a directional transmitter or receiver for defining a localised transmission/reception region which is a sub-region of the region over which said service notification messages are broadcast; and using said directional transmitter or receiver, said process only proceeding if the mobile terminal is present within the localised region was well known in the art, as taught by Crandall.

Crandall further discloses the features a directional transmitter or receiver for defining a localised transmission/reception region which is a sub-region of the region over which said service notification messages are broadcast (see col. 6, line 61 - col. 7, line 6; col. 7, line 65 - col. 8, line 1; Fig. 1), where the user of a portable receiver can interactively communicate with an electronic automated transaction systems such as AUTOMAC (e.g., vending machine, ATM, checkout counters, or kiosk) that has high power arrays for broadcast and low power arrays for narrowcast to enable transactions of monetary, information, goods, or services; and

using said directional transmitter or receiver, said process only proceeding if the mobile terminal is present within the localised region (see col. 3, line 11 - col. 4, line 3; col. 6, line 61 - col. 7, line 6; col. 7, line 65 - col. 8, line 1; Fig. 1), where the user of a portable receiver can interactively communicate with a device such as AUTOMAC (e.g., vending machine, ATM, checkout counters, or kiosk) that has high power arrays for broadcast and low power arrays for narrowcast to enable transactions of monetary, information, goods, or services.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Vazvan and Crandall to have the features a directional transmitter or receiver for defining a localised transmission/reception region which is a sub-region of the region over which said service notification messages are broadcast; and using said directional transmitter or receiver, said process only proceeding if the mobile terminal is present within the localised region, in order to provide accessible, user friendly electronic automated transaction systems for use by sight-impaired persons and by print-disabled persons without diminishing the utility of the machine for those who are not sight-impaired or print-disabled, as taught by Crandall (see col. 2, lines 52-56, 64-67).

Regarding **Claim 7**, the combination of Vazvan and Crandall discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 1), in addition Vazvan further discloses wherein each of a plurality of local services (2) has a respective localized region that is a respective sub region of the region into which service notification messages are broadcast from the plurality of local services (see Fig. 5).

Regarding **Claim 8**, Vazvan discloses to conducting the mobile terminal (1) identification process (see pg. 6, lines 18-30; pg. 7, lines 22-36; pg. 8, line 33 - pg. 9, line 26;

pg. 8, lines 16-23; pg. 5, lines 20-25; pg. 10, lines 5-36; Fig. 5), where the terminal-to-terminal communication is provided within the smaller coverage area to exchange information (e.g., product details, account number, payments (telecash), and/or P-PIN code) for the purpose such as a secure transaction and signaling protocol which provides the transaction communication in a smaller region of a larger region (see Fig. 5, Example 3-4). The coverage areas can be adjusted from 1 millimeter to a few meters or more (see pg. 7, lines 29-30). Vazvan fails to disclose having the features switching from broadcasting service notification messages over the broadcast antenna; using the directional antenna or receiver. However, the examiner maintains that the features switching from broadcasting service notification messages over the broadcast antenna; using the directional antenna or receiver was well known in the art, as taught by Crandall.

Crandall further discloses the feature switching from broadcasting service notification messages over the broadcast antenna (see col. 3, line 11 - col. 4, line 3; col. 6, line 61 - col. 7, line 6; col. 6, line 61 - col. 7, line 6; col. 7, line 65 - col. 8, line 1; Fig. 1), where the electronic automated transaction systems have high power arrays for broadcasting and low power arrays for narrowcasting;

using the directional antenna or receiver (see col. 6, line 61 - col. 7, line 6; col. 7, line 65 - col. 8, line 1; Fig. 1).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Vazvan and Crandall to have the features switching from broadcasting service notification messages over the broadcast antenna; using the directional antenna or receiver, in order to provide accessible, user

friendly electronic automated transaction systems for use by sight-impaired persons and by print-disabled persons without diminishing the utility of the machine for those who are not sight-impaired or print-disabled, as taught by Crandall (see col. 2, lines 52-56, 64-67).

Regarding **Claim 9**, the combination of Vazvan and Crandall discloses every limitation claimed, as applied above (see claim 1), in addition Vazvan further discloses wherein each of a plurality of local services (2) has a respective localized region that is a respective sub region of the region into which service notification messages are broadcast from the plurality of local services (2) (see Fig. 5).

Regarding **Claim 10**, Vazvan discloses wherein the local system (2) (see Fig. 5); to conducting the mobile terminal (1) identification process (see pg. 6, lines 18-30; pg. 7, lines 22-36; pg. 8, line 33 - pg. 9, line 26; pg. 8, lines 16-23; pg. 5, lines 20-25; pg. 10, lines 5-36; Fig. 5), where the terminal-to-terminal communication is provided within the smaller coverage area to exchange information (e.g., product details, account number, payments (telecash), and/or P-PIN code) for the purpose such as a secure transaction and signaling protocol which provides the transaction communication in a smaller region of a larger region (see Fig. 5, Example 3-4). The coverage areas can be adjusted from 1 millimeter to a few meters or more (see pg. 7, lines 29-30). Vazvan fails to disclose having the features switches from broadcasting service notification messages over the broadcast antenna; using the directional antenna or receiver. However, the examiner maintains that the features switches from broadcasting service notification messages over the broadcast antenna; using the directional antenna or receiver was well known in the art, as taught by Crandall.

Crandall further discloses the feature switches from broadcasting service notification messages over the broadcast antenna (see col. 3, line 11 - col. 4, line 3; col. 6, line 61 - col. 7, line 6; col. 6, line 61 - col. 7, line 6; col. 7, line 65 - col. 8, line 1; Fig. 1), where the electronic automated transaction systems have high power arrays for broadcasting and low power arrays for narrowcasting;

using the directional antenna or receiver (see col. 6, line 61 - col. 7, line 6; col. 7, line 65 - col. 8, line 1; Fig. 1).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Vazvan and Crandall to have the features switches from broadcasting service notification messages over the broadcast antenna; using the directional antenna or receiver, in order to provide accessible, user friendly electronic automated transaction systems for use by sight-impaired persons and by print-disabled persons without diminishing the utility of the machine for those who are not sight-impaired or print-disabled, as taught by Crandall (see col. 2, lines 52-56, 64-67).

Regarding **Claim 11**, Vazvan discloses wherein the local service (2) (see Fig. 5);

in conduction the mobile terminal (1) identification process (see pg. 6, lines 18-30; pg. 7, lines 22-36; pg. 8, line 33 - pg. 9, line 26; pg. 8, lines 16-23; pg. 5, lines 20-25; pg. 10, lines 5-36; Fig. 5), where the terminal-to-terminal communication is provided within the smaller coverage area to exchange information (e.g., product details, account number, payments (telecash), and/or P-PIN code) for the purpose such as a secure transaction and signaling protocol which provides the transaction communication in a smaller region of a larger region (see Fig. 5, Example 3-4). The coverage areas can be adjusted from 1 millimeter to a few

meters or more (see pg. 7, lines 29-30). Vazvan fails to disclose having the feature switches from broadcasting service notification messages over the broadcast antenna over the transmitting means to using the directional transmitter or receiver. However, the examiner maintains that the feature switches from broadcasting service notification messages over the broadcast antenna over the transmitting means to using the directional transmitter or receiver was well known in the art, as taught by Crandall.

Crandall further discloses the feature switches from broadcasting service notification messages over the broadcast antenna over the transmitting means to using the directional transmitter or receiver (see col. 3, line 11 - col. 4, line 3; col. 6, line 61 - col. 7, line 6; col. 6, line 61 - col. 7, line 6; col. 7, line 65 - col. 8, line 1; Fig. 1), where the electronic automated transaction systems have high power arrays for broadcasting and low power arrays for narrowcasting.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Vazvan and Crandall to have the feature switches from broadcasting service notification messages over the broadcast antenna over the transmitting means to using the directional transmitter or receiver, in order to provide accessible, user friendly electronic automated transaction systems for use by sight-impaired persons and by print-disabled persons without diminishing the utility of the machine for those who are not sight-impaired or print-disabled, as taught by Crandall (see col. 2, lines 52-56, 64-67).

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-11 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

   a. **Griffith (US 6,195,541)** discloses an *Interaction of a Wireless Telephone with a Transaction Unit.*

   b. **Joao et al. (US 5,903,830)** discloses a *Transaction Security Apparatus and Method.*

   c. **Hassett (US 6,653,946 B1)** discloses *Electronic Vehicle Toll collection System and Method.*

   d. **Harris et al. (US 6,434,158 B1)** discloses *Entryway System Using Proximity-Based Short-Range Wireless Links.*

   e. **Keller (US 5,906,228)** discloses *Gasoline Dispensing System and Method With Radio Frequency Customer Identification Antenna.*

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Willie J. Daniel, Jr. whose telephone number is (571) 272-7907. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Marsha D. Banks-Harold can be reached on (571) 272-7905. The fax phone

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Marsha D Banks-Harold

MARSHA D. BANKS-HAROLD
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600

WJD,JR
17 April 2005